The Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1892—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

VOLUME XLVII.

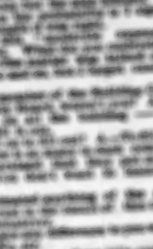
MORE STORAGE IS WANTED

MOVE OF TRADE CHIEFLY IN ANSWER TO RAILROADS.

See This State of Things Supposed to Have Been Expecting of Carefully-Planned Case of Wheat Scarcity to Come—Asserting the Warehouse Monopoly—the Farmer Has Rakes or Sickles Ready.

The Board of Trade people are up in arms against the railroad companies on account of the lack of storage now being actively felt. The Calvary of the state of affairs is understood to be that the railroads have not provided storage room for the vast crops which they have been expecting would pour in from the West, and which will appear in the near future, as they paid the farmer the cash price for it, and have the cash coming to them in the shape of freight charges. The difference in price between last year and this year is said to be the difference between getting cash for the crop and getting bank notes which they are expected to turn into cash at the banks during the winter, or wait at the opening of navigation in the spring when they would be able to sell the wheat for an advance of 20c over what they could get for it in the fall. It is claimed that the Chicago market would decline as much, as that they could ship to Liverpool more than they sell it, thus bridging their obstacle. They had no intention of sending the wheat here to the spring unless the market should turn to their favor and push it up, while, on the other hand, the railroads, in the opinion of many of the parties who complained, sought to get it off their hands as quickly as possible, both out of the elevators and off the market here as well as to open the elevators referred to. They say that the railroads have been holding back cars for the purpose of having them, and would not furnish them until they were actually being loaded with grain. The farmers of the West would not be able to get cash for their crops unless they could get cars to ship them in, and the railroads would not furnish cars unless they could get grain to load them with. The railroads, it is said, have been holding back cars for the purpose of having them on hand when the crops began to move, and have been unwilling to furnish them to the farmers, as they would not be able to get them back again. The farmers, it is said, have been unwilling to sell their crops to the railroads, as they would not be able to

A TRUSTING CROWD.



IN AND AROUND NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON COUNCIL AND WALL STREET OPERATORS, ET CETERA.

Mr. Belle for Paris. Where He Will Be Joined by Mrs. Belmont, Who Recently Obtained a Divorce from Her Husband—A Heavy Decline in the Coffee Market—Cases for Foreign Sailing—Case of Four Alien Immigrants Brought Into Court—Other Items.

New York, June 11.—[Special.]—Assistant Secretary Conrad of the United States Treasury in Washington is, I learn, the well-known Wall street operator. He will proceed immediately to Paris, where Mrs. Chester D. Hubbard of this city is at present visiting, and after having been quietly married to her will the wedding trip and honeymoon will begin and continue until the middle of August, when Mr. and Mrs. Washington I. Conrad are expected to return to New York. Mrs. Chester D. Hubbard and Mr. Conrad have been life-long friends, and it is said that on one occasion, while the former was ill and Mrs. Hubbard was at her bedside with several friends, Mr. Conrad was the last to bid Mrs. Hubbard good-by, as it is certain that more than a dozen years ago Mr. Conrad took the keenest interest and went to many with the then young lady, and that for the last seven years, and that for the last seven years, Mr. Conrad and Mrs. Hubbard were most intimate friends. Last fall Mrs. Hubbard went to Europe, taking her children with her. Before this she had filed an application for an absolute divorce from her husband, alleging gross infidelity as a ground for the action. Those who are best able to give accurate information in the premises say that Mrs. Hubbard has obtained her divorce decree from Mr. Hubbard on a technicality, and that the latter's counsel will not appeal from the decision. Mr. Hubbard is a prominent member of the Union League Club, and for a long time was one of the most popular men in society. Mrs. Hubbard is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Belmont, who are now living in Paris, where, by an act of the Legislature, the French were made the co-guardians of the children. Mr. Belmont has been one of the leaders of the Democratic party in this State, and was a prominent candidate for Governor at one time. Mrs. Belmont has obtained her divorce decree from Mr. Belmont on the ground of desertion, and it is said that Mr. Belmont will not contest the action. Mr. Belmont is a grandson of the late August Belmont, who was for many years the head of the Rothschild interests in this country. Mrs. Belmont is a daughter of the late Commodore Perry, who was a hero of the war with Mexico, and a nephew of Oliver Hazard Perry, who was a hero of the war of 1812. Mrs. Belmont is a niece of Mrs. Hamilton Fish, wife of ex-Secretary of State Fish, and a cousin of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, wife of the president of the Illinois Central Railroad. Mrs. Belmont is a sister of Mrs. Oliver Belmont, wife of the son of the late William K. Vanderbilt, and a sister of Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, wife of the son of the late William H. Vanderbilt. Mrs. Belmont is a sister of Mrs. Sloane, wife of William Sloane, a son of the late John Sloane, and a sister of Mrs. Whitney, wife of William C. Whitney, who was Secretary of the Navy during the Cleveland administration. Mrs. Belmont is a sister of Mrs. Payne, wife of Oliver H. Payne, who was Treasurer of the Standard Oil Company, and a sister of Mrs. Parsons, wife of Herbert Parsons, who is a member of the Republican County Committee. Mrs. Belmont is a sister of Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, wife of the son of the late Pierre Lorillard, who was the founder of the Lorillard family fortune. Mrs. Belmont is a sister of Mrs. Robert Goelet, wife of the son of the late Robert Goelet, who was a member of the Union League Club, and a sister of Mrs. Henry Parish, wife of the son of the late Henry Parish, who was a member of the Union League Club. Mrs. Belmont is a sister of Mrs. Robert Winthrop, wife of the son of the late Thomas Lindsay Winthrop, who was a member of the Union League Club. Mrs. Belmont is a sister of Mrs. Lispenard Stewart, wife of the son of the late Alexander T. Stewart, who was a member of the Union League Club. Mrs. Belmont is a sister of Mrs. Frederick Goddard Bourne, wife of the son of the late Edward Bourne, who was a member of the Union League Club. Mrs. Belmont is a sister of Mrs. Frederick Goddard Bourne, wife of the son of the late Edward Bourne, who was a member of the Union League Club. Mrs. Belmont is a sister of Mrs. Frederick Goddard Bourne, wife of the son of the late Edward Bourne, who was a member of the Union League Club.

Coffee Market Demoralized.

New York, June 11.—The coffee market suffered a decidedly bad break today, and at times the falling was appalling. The result was a decline of from 12 to 15 points, or nearly ½ cent per pound. This decline is the largest ever recorded in one day's trading. The remaining influence is a general selling mania in foreign markets, and a break in Havre of 75@125 francs. The speculative holdings have still much upward of 50,000 bags.

Arrivals.

The yacht Atlanta, with Jay Gould on board, from the trip to Europe from Sandy Hook.

Judge Lawrence, in the Supreme Court today, granted a decree to the last name of the heirs of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, and will appoint to their place their mother.

The bankers of the several tax bonds of Brooklyn are going around the city paying the bonds with 3 per cent, amounting to $1,000,000, the bonds of which will soon be redeemed.

When the Court of Oyer and Terminer opened this morning for the examination of the grand jury, Judge Barrett called up the case of Jacob Sharp, charged with bribery in the case of Jerome, to be tried before Judge Fitzgerald. Mr. Sharp's counsel asked that the matter be adjourned until Monday, as many of the witnesses were absent.

A meeting of the creditors of E. C. Palmer & Co., wholesale dealers in paper and printers' supplies at Nos. 9 and 11 Spruce street, was held today, at which it was decided to continue the business of the firm for the present. The liabilities are $1,000,000, and the assets are considerably more than that amount. The assignment was made necessary by the refusal of the banks to renew the paper of the firm. The firm has been in existence for many years, and has been considered one of the strongest in the city. The assignment was made to Edward Palmer, a member of the firm.

Consent for the Lease Presented to Congress.

Washington, June 11.—Senator Chandler today presented to the Senate the consent of the Legislature of New Jersey to the lease of lands under the waters of the Passaic River to the Erie Railroad Company, and also the consent of the Legislature of New Jersey to the lease of lands under the waters of the Hackensack River to the Erie Railroad Company. Both consents were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Yield for an Infant Orphan.

Chicago, Ill., June 11.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the directors of Infant Orphan Asylum was held today, and most of them were present. There were plenty of contributions and much money was paid in. The interest collected for the asylum's endowment fund amounted to $1,000. The asylum has been in existence for about twenty years, and has been of great benefit to the city. It is a branch of the Foundling Asylum. The latter institution has been in existence for about thirty years, and has been of great benefit to the city. It is a branch of the Foundling Asylum. The latter institution has been in existence for about thirty years, and has been of great benefit to the city.

AN ATTACK OF EVANGELIST MOODY.

The Annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

New York, June 11.—[Special.]—Today's session of the New York annual conference of the African Church in the Bridge Street Methodist Episcopal Church was held at Brooklyn. The conference was begun by the Rev. W. H. Ferris, the Secretary, who was followed by Dr. Dunn, editor of the Church Review. Dr. Dunn said: "The Church should endorse Dwight L. Moody. The speaker brought the session during his address to a close. Dr. Dunn said: "I believe that God has commanded, and I believe we have the church to a harvest, to have a church, and a succession of the Gospel, and a succession of the Gospel, and a succession of the Gospel

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

SUNDAY EDITION.

WEEKLY EDITION.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1887.

Farmers from the Egyptian states may get favorable.

Those who will use raspberries in the Fourth should buy early.

Jay Gould has seized the New York on his own private authority.

Gen. William B. Clarke died in this city yesterday.

The Russian Government has largely increased her notes in Europe.

The bridge over the River Tay is now complete. The total cost was £700,000.

The American Medical Association concluded its session in this city yesterday.

An earthquake destroyed the city of Tucuman, in Tarbadoes, and 50 lives were lost and 150 persons were injured.

One new case of yellow fever appeared in Key West, Fla., yesterday. It is thought the scourge is well under control.

Secretary Manning presented the graduating class at the Hampton Normal Academy with their diplomas yesterday.

Large shipments for grain were unusually large in this city yesterday, room having been taken for 1,000,000 bushels.

Shipments of through freight overland for May amounted to 17,000,000 pounds, the total being the smallest in several years.

The June returns of the Department of Agriculture indicate a reduction of nearly 5 per cent in the area of winter wheat.

Hon. Lucius, a member of the German Reichstag from the Bitburger circle, has been ordered to leave Alsace within twenty-four hours.

The offer of the Brotherhood Union to arbitrate the existing differences was rejected by the master masons at a special meeting in this city yesterday.

Jesse Grover of Philadelphia refused the petition of John G. Harrel for a mandamus to compel the Electric Signaling Company to replace a letter in his letter-box.

The Postmaster-General has issued an order to the Postmaster at Chicago to deliver no more registered letters to the Chicago Park Journal, and such as have money orders for it.

In the Illinois House yesterday the vote by which the bill making appropriations for the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal failed to pass was reconsidered, and the bill passed. It allows $17,000.

It is officially announced that Emperor William, in consequence of an abdominal cramp, has been confined to his bed for the last few days. He is also suffering from catarrhal irritation of the eyelids.

Fire yesterday destroyed the three upper stories of the First National Bank Building at Pittsburg, a five-story iron structure. The Western Union Telegraph Company's main office and operating room were wrecked.

Secretary Manning's National and Warehouse Commission have filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission a complaint against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad for illegal discrimination in its charges on flour and grain.

Judge Russell E. Carnes in the United States Circuit Court at Louisville, Ky., yesterday decided the case of George Rice against the Louisville & Nashville Road, Standard Oil Company, and others in favor of the defendants. Rice is a cabinet maker of Danville, O., and charged a conspiracy to shut him out of the trade by freight discriminations.

In the English House of Commons yesterday Lord Salisbury presented the Egyptian convention. England is to evacuate Egypt in three years, and the right is granted to the Khedive to command the native army course at the end of five years. England reserves the right to send troops to Egypt to avert or suppress an internal disorder. The convention is not to be valid unless ratified by the Powers.

Assistant General Hunt of the Grand Army of the Republic is busily engaged in sending to all the posts in the country an important document in the nature of a Memorial prayer bill, whose passage will be urged upon the next Congress. It was drafted by the National Pension Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Passenger Conductor and party passed through Albany, N. Y., yesterday, stopping long enough to breakfast with Gov. Hill and inspect the new Executive Mansion. The President, with Col. and Mrs. Lamont, left for Washington at 12:40 p. m. Mrs. Cleveland departed in the afternoon for George to visit her friend, Miss Kingsford.

Rates for money in Chicago were low at 4 to 6 per cent. Local investment securities were in better demand. New York exchange was averages closing at 60 cents discount to par. Sterling exchange was dull at previous rates. Stocks had a better tone, but trading was dull. The Chicago produce markets were unfavorably active, and prices were much weaker, while provisions were stronger, but dull lately. The one great topic on Change was the lack of storage room, especially for wheat, but arrangements were made by the

a large lot, and there was some fear that the corn pressure is nearly over. An engagement with Thursday hog products closed with 5c to 10c change, wheat for next month 1c higher, corn 1c lower, oats 1c lower, pork unchanged, lards and Shoulders five, and lastly most of the advance to higher for September.

Cook Commissioner Bloss has advised the attorneys for the purchasers of lands in Kankakee from the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad that no more patents can be issued to the said company for lands north of the line of the road in Oak Park, for the reason that the company has already received patents under former administrations of the Land Office for 20,000 acres more than it is entitled to.

A resolution was yesterday introduced by Senator Harvey asking the consent of the Illinois Senate to take the House bill relating to the construction and operation of the railroad railroads in the State of Illinois from the Committee on Railroads and place it on the calendar for action. Objections were made and a motion to suspend the rules was lost.

Gov. Oglesby yesterday signed Senate bill No. 302, which is the one providing for the annual election of the Sanitary Commissioners of Cook County. The bill is quite a law and the objections of the Chicago Journal to it, according to its usual practice, are a day after the fair.

There are to day nine trustees and counsel. It is true that a person might be nominated for President of the board who should fail to be elected as Commissioner. In that case he would not be President. The Constitution of the State provides for that by intrusting the County Government to a board of fifteen Commissioners. But there could be no apprehension that one or the other party will fail to elect five-sixths of the board, and it is out of consideration which party elects him, provided he is an honest man. Since the County Board has been deprived of the appointment of election judges and the selection of juries it has ceased to have any patronage worth having, and the only ambitions it has capable of gratification are those of public service. The main thing in the future will be to make it and keep it honest, and this can be done better under the new law than under any other which could be devised. The announcement incident which gives the Journal so raging objections based upon the existence of good party motive when the conclusion of the board has ceased to have any significance, which is truly a novel ought to have had. The people of Cook County will be grateful to Gov. Oglesby for signing the bill so promptly.

THE BOOKS OF AT SPRINGFIELD.

There were work-days and the Thirty-fifth General Assembly will adjourn one day. It has already accomplished much as the list of legislation the term of the State in the general needs of the public. A great Commonwealth of nearly four millions of work-people will have a vast deal of business to transact for its General Legislature. The means are at hand to do that business legally free from political entanglements. Except the bill for the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, which is a matter of State pride, and the bill for the location of the Soldiers' Home, which was passed, no act of the Legislature has been of more importance to Chicago than the bill for the creation of the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois. The Legislature is to ratify a sort of higher Government body and County Board for the Chicago and Cook. Both governments might have been under the weight of city and county business were it not for the enforcing power of the State at large. Besides, Cook County constitutes more than a quarter of the State and is entitled to its candidates and general importance to an able legislative attention as it has received. It is not simply one of 101 counties, but rather thirty-seven counties rolled into one. In the forty members of the Legislature, and would have more than fifty members on apportionment based on the present population. In legislating for Cook County the General Assembly has made laws for a city, purpose of counties. The most above all else that Chicago, with its accumulations awaiting it, has a full million of souls, and the remaining county knows will add 150,000 more. There are nine States with smaller populations than Cook County, and ten more which only barely exceed it. It is further to be remembered that the Scottish outbreak of anarchy and the bloody riots of last year called loudly for preventive legislation. That the bills referred to under the above consideration, as 1, 2, 3, and 4 have received two years ago a great deal of press would have been provided. Evidently the members of a whole deserve the approval of their constituents for the good work they have already accomplished.

THE RAILROAD PAY ATTACHED.

Mr. J. T. Brooks, attorney of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, in his able paper in the current number of the Forum on the railroad pass evil, takes that in respect to this particular abuse "the relief offered by the Inter-State Commerce law will be brief and telling." Mr. Brooks makes a suggestion in reference to Pennsylvania, where the issuance of passes to public officials is prohibited both by the Constitution and statutory enactment, and yet free transportation is offered and accepted by nearly every member of every department of the State Government, legislative, executive, and judicial, simply because the law "is the sting of punishment." The Inter-State law provides a penalty for issuing passes, but it is carried to Inter-State courts, and so almost has been made to interfere with free transportation inside the States. By taking State passes the law may be safely dodged or evaded. Rather than attempt Federal interference with transportation inside a State Congress made a rule only for Inter-State business and left the local Legislatures to take the responsibility of permitting the evasion of a National law by State permission if they saw fit. The next step we see to be that the Inter-State act affords an opportunity for railroad officials to get rid of the pass abuse, but it is doubtful whether they will be given it.

The general public hardly realizes the extent of the pass evil. As a rule both the givers and holders of passes are interested in concealing the fact. Unfortunately, too, the press has enjoyed the favors of the railroads to a certain degree, and it was not to be looked for editors and public writers who accepted the hospitality of the railroads to speak at all times of transportation abuses with the freedom and emphasis which the facts required. Mr. Brooks draws a line of distinction between passes issued as matters of courtesy and evidences of hospitality and those sent not with a view to influence official action—passes tendered and accepted as the equivalent of money and a convenient means of bribery. It is the latter class which the railroads owns must interfere to abandon. They give passes not only to Governors, legislators, and Judges, but to Sheriffs, Clerks, and other officers whose duties have been about a court-room where people are tried, where juries assemble, and where criminal and civil administration has to pass. They give them to County Auditors and to assessors clothed with powers of assessment, to County Treasurers who use much position, to District Attorneys who prosecute, to Probate Judges who preside at the exercise of the power of eminent domain." The managers of passes to officials often profess not merely bribery as an object, but blackmail as the object. Mr. Brooks thinks the remedy to prevent such degrad to the use of city officials and fishermen, who demand free transportation not only for themselves but for their business following, and who actually traffic in the favors of the railroads, "getting them to canvass and to solicit passengers and giving them to barbers, hostlers, and thieves." Mr. Brooks familiarity with railroad matters has enabled him to draw an accurate and startling picture of the pass abuse as practiced by railroad and politicians alike, both are equally reprehensible.

Mr. Brooks devotes some space to the claim of certain managers that the pass is an indispensable means to prevent the railroads from the attacks of mercenary officials. He holds that the power of corrupt officials to injure the railroads is greatly overestimated and urges the carriers to "Battle fair, do what is right, and trust the people." Mr. Brooks' argument seems strengthening only as we read. Let the railroads stop the passes, cut off the train of dependence, and then share the trouble they cause with the public by reduction of passenger fares. Such a policy, followed by a short observance of the rule of equal rights to all, would make a great change in public feeling towards the common carriers. Officials routinely interfering with the trade or denying those proper privileges would at once take their natural position of suspicion. The public has ceased to take notice of the rights of the carriers—remembered when they were tied by hostile officials and indifferent when their property was wasted by mobs—chiefly because of the feeling that it has been grasped and abused without mercy, and there was some satisfaction in seeing the monument made to suffer. If the railroads will remove the cause of the feeling, accord equal rights to all, and prove their sincerity by returning value and sharing the gains of the new era with their earned they may confidently rely on the public sense of justice to protect them from unruly officials.

Still it cannot be denied that positive State legislation is necessary to root out the pass system. Congress has given as far as it will, even without interfering with the domestic affairs of the States, but as long as State passes are permitted the rule of the National law cannot be successfully enforced. Under these circumstances the refusal of State Legislatures to co-operate with Congress and secure home to influence with the abolition of the pass is inexcusable. If State newspapers neglect a plain duty in order to cling to their pass books and to offend their employers to track the operations of an important feature of the vast National railroad law there is nothing left but for the people to see that the proper number of official heads go into the basket at the next elections of State legislators.

WHO HAVE HAD WORK.

A great war was gone up from the West for more storage room for grain in Chicago. The rapid ever overflowing of this city are constantly able to take care of about 30,000,000 bushels of grain, but this is not enough. Many hundreds of loaded cars are standing on track in our suburbs, and several steamboats are tied up at Bridgeport, all waiting for room to which to unload their precious freight, while apparently unlimited millions of bushels are held at other points in the hope of being able to get it here before the close of the season. Every one such a prospect before. The world long ago learned to look to us for breadstuffs, but now seems anxious to pour its corn reserves at our feet as if this were the only available market for the surplus of its cornfields.

Fault is found with the railroads because they cannot bring the grain in fast enough to suit the wishes of the grain be owners, and the warehouse keepers that report of still not fast enough for it. And the question is now raised if the railroads are not legally bound to provide room for all that is offered on consignment to this city. It is alleged that they have practically created a monopoly of the storage business by their arrangements with the warehousemen, preventing others from going into the work of receiving and storing grain, and that they should now be held responsible for the consequences of their own acts. It is not impossible that an application will be made to the courts to order the rights of property-owners as against carriers, but to little purpose. The present plan will be one long before a decision could be reached, and the lowering of the business rate to competition would probably prove a sufficient safeguard against a recurrence of the difficulty. It may be taken for granted that the price of wheat in this city would not ever be high enough to offer a premium of several cents per bushel to shippers for the very purpose of storage-room of which they complain, and if it were possible to provide room today for 1,000,000 bushels more wheat the price-enforcement would result in a few days in a sharp decline in the market. The men who are now looking and fuming because they cannot ship their corn would soon have back empty-handed to the railroad companies, and would go more sigh for the room than the Lincoln Directors who wanted his money out of the bank on finding that the rush was at an end.

There are some signs that the pressure is about to be relieved, if not lifted. Shipments of grain are being arranged for on a rather large scale, and more boats are about to be factored engines, while it is not impossible that the price will be prevented from going higher. Some of the elevator men are of the opinion that the river has settled up nearly all the contracts for delivery of wheat in Iowa, except those between outside parties, but others have a fair chance to fill as much as 1,000,000 bushels to be brought in, of which not far from half is coming by rail, who full wheat elevators and will need to have if the required facilities be provided. Meanwhile the rush of the reaper is heard in the wheat-fields of the South, and the harvest is already commencing at the rate of several miles per day, some farms being situated in the track in the northern end of the great Red River Valley. New wheat will soon be on the world's markets, and it is much to be feared that the present glut of the article will soon be relieved in order that our storehouses may receive and our merchants welcome those arrivals from the coming crop.

POLITICAL WORLD OF THE HOUR.

In two or three Southern States considerable uneasiness was at first sight to show that the prohibition movement is getting beyond the control of the Democratic politicians and the hands of the voters and prohibitionists, and that it can discount is will very likely cause serious party disorganization. In two States—Texas and Tennessee—the local option policy has been displayed and prohibitory constitutional amendments are now pending which, if adopted, will at once plunge the Southern Prohibitionists into the problems of coercing antagonistic communities and ruling them against their will. This is a phase of the prohibition movement not known heretofore in the South; but a mill does not manifestly failure in that section to the appearance of events as platform makers and election managers. The manner of their reception is pretty well indicated by the following from the Austin (Tex.) Statesman, a leading Democratic anti-prohibition paper:

A political tyranny is an anomaly in the South, and the measures and methods now put forward [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ARRIVED.

Jessie Bartlett Davis and the National Opera Company.

The Jessie Bartlett Davis, late of the National opera company, was also last night at her residence, 30 Superior street, by a Tribune reporter. She was asked for an account of her experiences in the West with the National opera company.

"Every day," she said, in an unparalleled rate. "I had no experience, but I had a very pleasant trip. We only stayed in two cities, Los Angeles and San Francisco, but we gave two performances in each. In both of these cities the audiences were very large, considering the fact that the company was a traveling one. In both of these cities we were highly complimented on the performances. In San Francisco we were obliged to give an extra performance, and in Los Angeles we were compelled to sing encores after every act. The people in the West are very enthusiastic over music, and I think that the opera company will do well to visit the Pacific coast again. I enjoyed the trip very much, and I hope to go again."

"Will Mr. Lucca sing?"

"I do not know yet, but I hope to get him. I have not seen him since I left New York, and I am not certain whether he will go or not. I will, however, get some music for him, and if he wants to sing I will be glad to have him."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Clear Weat the Snowmen Removed.

The meeting of the North West Improvement Club at No. 61 West Lake street last night was in the nature of a protest against the Northwestern railroad company in regard to the matter of the Lake Park bridge. After some little heat was manifested at times by the members present it was decided that the Northwestern railroad company be requested to remove the snowmen which it has erected on the bridge, and that the Corporation Counsel be requested to take such steps as he may deem necessary to compel the removal of the snowmen. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President.

Dedication of a Church at Lake Forest.

Last night there took place the dedication of the Second Presbyterian church which has been building for the last year. The edifice stands facing the east in a prominent location at the corner of Deerpath avenue and Sheridan road, in Lake Forest. Its architect is Mr. Cobb of Chicago and both he and Mr. Hicks of Lake Forest, the architects of the Presbyterian church in Evanston, have contributed much to the beauty of the church. The pastor, Rev. Dr. Holbrook, preached the dedicatory sermon, and the dedicatory prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Patterson, of Chicago. The church is a handsome structure, and will seat about 600 persons. The cost of the building, including the lot, was about $40,000. The church is free from debt, and the dedication was a joyful occasion for the congregation.

Farmers Drinks Its Will Thing.

Dr. John D. Holcomb, brother-in-law of Grant's Attorney General and editor of the Farm Institute at that address, visited A. T. Dayton, the confidential committee, to call in the county jail yesterday. Mr. Holcomb is a great employer of farmers, and though the town had also been short-handed in consequence of the scarcity, Farmers was in high spirits. He was in a hurry, and was not seen by any of the reporters. He was in a hurry, and was not seen by any of the reporters. He was in a hurry, and was not seen by any of the reporters.

"Farmer Gary," she said, to an unpublished date, "I had no experience, but I had a very pleasant trip. We only stayed in two cities, Los Angeles and San Francisco, but we gave two performances in each. In both of these cities the audiences were very large, considering the fact that the company was a traveling one. In both of these cities we were highly complimented on the performances. In San Francisco we were obliged to give an extra performance, and in Los Angeles we were compelled to sing encores after every act. The people in the West are very enthusiastic over music, and I think that the opera company will do well to visit the Pacific coast again. I enjoyed the trip very much, and I hope to go again."

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In regard to your paper, Mrs. Davis says she thinks it an excellent one, and that it will have a great circulation. She says she will have an interview with the Chicago opera company and will have it in her next contract.

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A Farmer Emigrant Sadly Fooled.

Hugo Pasold, a Scandinavian farmer who arrived quite lately, has the misfortune to have been robbed along North Clinton street, near the Chicago River, by one of the boarding-house runners who prey on the emigrants. Pasold, who is in the employ of Mr. Lauritz Swenson, of Jefferson, Iowa, had been sent to Chicago by his employer to meet a party of emigrants and bring them to Jefferson. He had arrived in the city and was looking for the party when he was approached by the runner, who, on the pretext of showing him the way to the Scandinavian Emigrant Aid Society's office, led him into a saloon, where he was induced to treat. Pasold was then robbed of $100 and left in the saloon, while the runner escaped. The Scandinavian Emigrant Aid Society has been notified of the robbery, and the police have been asked to look for the thief.

Dedication of a Church at Lake Forest.

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Clear Weat the Snowmen Removed.

The meeting of the North West Improvement Club at No. 61 West Lake street last night was in the nature of a protest against the Northwestern railroad company in regard to the matter of the Lake Park bridge. After some little heat was manifested at times by the members present it was decided that the Northwestern railroad company be requested to remove the snowmen which it has erected on the bridge, and that the Corporation Counsel be requested to take such steps as he may deem necessary to compel the removal of the snowmen. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President.

SMITH'S MOTION CARRIED.

HE FIXES A DATE FOR THE PASSAGE OF THE CRIMES BILL.

Closure Literally Applied During the Discussion—Parnell Made to Understand and Parnell—Gladstone Withdraws Amendment—Fighting Against Evictions in Ireland—England to Vacate Egypt Within Three Years—Over a Hundred Persons Killed by Earthquakes in Asia.

LONDON, June 10.—The Pall Mall Gazette in a prominent article on the action of Mr. W. H. Smith, the Government leader, in giving notice that he would move that the committee upon the rules which it would report the Crimes Amendment bill to the House, urges every English and Irish member of Parliament who opposes Mr. Smith's proposal, from Mr. Gladstone downward, to give himself unexpected rather than to hastily acquiesce in Mr. Smith's monstrous encroachment on the liberties of Parliament.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Smith moved his resolution imposing limit at 12 o'clock p. m., June 11, the Chairman forthwith put the question on any motion, amendment, or proposal covering a clause of the Crimes bill then under discussion, then on the clause itself, and finally on each remaining clause. He urged that the step had been forced upon the Government by continued obstruction. It was absolutely necessary for the dignity and efficiency of the House that attempts to prevent the progress of business be defeated. For four months of the session practically nothing had been done. The whole energy of regular members had been wasted. The Government desired that the consideration be given to the rights of the minority, and they respect to secure the assistance of the Opposition in passing the bill. The Government had, however, failed in that endeavor. They had, however, failed in that endeavor. They had, however, failed in that endeavor. They

OPENING OF THE BAZAAR.

IMPOSING ATTRACTIONS OF THE GREAT EXPOSITION BUILDING.

Forty-Six Thousand Patriotic Women and Girls and Every One Is a Liberal and Charitable Woman—A Week-the Spanish-Flavored Kind—In Two Instalments—Something About the Booths—How They Were Arranged and Those Who Presided Over Them.

The second bazaar for the benefit of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum was opened in the Exposition Building last night. The large space had been appropriately decorated, and, as all the booths were entirely arranged, the entire arrangement was completely brought out and attractive. There was a concourse of people under the direction of the priests before the Union Catholic Library Association, which attracted a large share of attention. The young ladies were appropriately costumed. There were seven booths for the sale of fancy goods of every sort, and booths for the sale of refreshments, ice-creams, and fish-ponds, all conducted by pretty young ladies in the costumes of nations. There were over five thousand—at least 5,000 persons—promenading on and down, now and then stopping to consult a purchase, to listen to the concert, or engage in the various sports of the booths.

There was something which did not begin until about 9:30. A large platform had been erected at the north end of the hall, which was occupied by a number of well-known persons, the following among them: Judge Tuthill, Judge Baker, Mayor Harrison, Archbishop Feehan, Vicar-General Rooker, Father Dunne, Father Quigley, Father Conway, Father Kelly, Father Fitzgerald, Father Waldron, Father Dowling, Father Dunne

A MAN IN A TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

FOUR YEARS LATER.

A STRIKING TRIP FROM CHICAGO TO MILWAUKEE AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

A Pleasure Excursion Nearly Turned Into a Sad Ending Four Years Afterwards.

INVALIDS' HOTEL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE

No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Not a Hospital, but a pleasant Remedial Home, organized with

A FULL STAFF OF EIGHTEEN PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

And exclusively devoted to the treatment of all Chronic Diseases.

A FAIR AND BUSINESS-LIKE OFFER TO INVALIDS.

NOT ALWAYS NECESSARY TO SEE PATIENTS.

COMMON SENSE AS APPLIED TO MEDICINE.

OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,

663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

DOCTOR J. CRESAP McCOY AND DOCTOR HENRY G. WILDMAN

348 MICHIGAN-AV.,

Cor. Michigan-av. and Park-row, Chicago.

Suburban and Country Friends

—OF—

P. F. Ryan & Co.,

MADISON & PEORIA-STS.

Send For Samples.

ATTENTION!

Order On Approval.

THE BEST GOODS.

We have made special arrangements this season for the prompt and satisfactory filling of all orders from the Suburbs and Country. We will send any article in our establishment on approval. If goods should prove undesirable on examination they may be returned at our expense.

THE LOWEST PRICES.

Orders Promptly Filled.

Samples Forwarded Cheerfully!

Orders Sent C. O. D.

Select from the following Exhibit of Summer Goods and UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

GLANCE AT THESE PRICES.

Silk Department.

The prices at which the following lines of silks are marked are so much below their market value that not one single yard will remain in stock after this week's sale:

Summer Silks, Striped & Checked, at 25c, 39c, 35c, and 39c.

Colored Gros Grain Silk, 20 in. wide, 65c; worth 75c.

Colored Gros Grain Silk, 22 in. wide, 75c; worth 89c.

Colored Gros Grain Silk, 22 in. wide, 85c; worth $1.00.

Colored Gros Grain Silk, 24 in. wide, 95c; worth $1.25.

Black Silks & Satins.

As no lady's wardrobe is complete without a good Black Silk or Satin, it is of the utmost importance that you should procure a thoroughly reliable article. We constantly hear fellow-complaints of Black Silks purchased in so-called fashionable stores. We purchase no Silk except the production of the most eminent and reliable manufacturers, and have a direct guarantee for every yard we sell. Consequently, you run no risk whatever in "our" goods.

We SHALL OFFER on and after MONDAY next to pieces of each of the FOLLOWING NUMBERS:

20-in. Black Gros Grain at 65c; worth $1.00.

20-in. Black Gros Grain at 75c; worth $1.25.

24-in. Extra Heavy, beautiful Satin Finish, 95c; other stores get $1.35.

24-in. Black Cachemere de Lyon, $1.19; worth $1.45.

24-in. Black Cachemere de Lyon, $1.39; worth $1.75, and a

24-in. Black Gros Grain, beautiful rich Gloss, for $1.39; sold in other houses for $2.00.

Col'd Dress Goods Dept.

In this department we will show the finest display of High-Grade Novelties ever shown in Chicago at a saving from 33 to 40 per cent.

Handsome Checked and Striped Suitings, 25c; actually worth 35c.

Double Width English De Beige Suitings, 35c; good value for 50c.

Double Width Imported Cheviots, 49c; worth 65c.

Extra Fine Double Width French Cheviots, 59c; other houses sell at 85c.

Fashionable All-Wool Mixture Cloth, in all the new shades, 59c; worth 85c.

Double Width All-Wool Serge Suiting, 39c; good value for 50c.

BEAUTIFUL COMBINATION SUITS at 1-3 regular price.

HANDSOME FIG-URED BUNTING at 1-3 regular price.

NEWEST SHADES IN CASHMERES at 1-3 regular price.

RICHEST COLORS IN CAMEL'S HAIR at 1-3 regular price.

IN OUR

BLACK AND MOURNING

Dress Goods Dept.

We will offer the following Unrivaled Bargains:

Double width Imported Cheviots, 12c; worth 20c.

Double width All-Wool French Cheviots, 39c; other stores get 65c.

Double width All-Wool Serge Suiting, 39c; worth 65c.

46-in. All-Wool Cheviot Suiting, 59c; good value for 75c.

46-in. All-Wool Broadcloth Cheviot, 69c; worth $1.00.

A full line of Courtauld's English Crepon (rain-proof) at 1-3 regular prices.

PRINTS, GINGHAMS, and SATINES.

Fine Domestic Satines, 6½c; former price 10c.

Beautiful Domestic Satines in all the newest styles, 10c; sold elsewhere at 15c.

Best Imported Satines, 12c; others ask 20c.

The very best Fast-Color Satines, fancy and plain, at 20c; very cheap at 25c.

15-inch Turkish Bathrobes at 49c; worth 65c.

SPECIAL!

10-quarter Worsted's Gingham, 25c; worth 50c.

ALL GOODS RETURNABLE IF UNSATISFACTORY.

We do not wish to have our patrons accept any article sent for criticism it is just as acceptable as if they purchased it over our counters. Goods sent to any address in Suburbs or country.

P. F. RYAN & CO.,

MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.

CURTIS & CO. MFG. CO

CIRCULAR, BAND & CROSS-CUT SAWS

SAW & PLANING MILL SUPPLIES.

SAW MILLS

SHINGLE AND STAVE MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS

AREND'S KUMISS.

DRUNKENNESS

Nickel Plating.

NATIONAL STORAGE CO.

RUPTURE

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Congressman S. S. Yoe was in the city yesterday.

Senator J. M. Bales of Ottawa, Minn., was at the Grand Pacific yesterday, having come down from York.

The following Chicago people sail for Europe today on the Canadian Pacific: Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Allen Layton, Mrs. and Miss Charles Hyde, Miss Jessie Hyde, Miss Gussie Hyde, Mrs. William Hyde, Miss Gussie Hyde, Mrs. Thomas Hyde, Miss Gussie Hyde, Mrs. and Miss Frederick

THE TOWN DREW A PEIZE.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE FERRIS "BOOM" AT EVANSTON, ILL.

A Town Where Less Than 10,000 People Will Have a Tax of Just an Inch of Wood a Month—Why Coalless the Song of Protest Sprouting to Attract the Attention of the Country—The Queer Changes Caused the Influx—What Is Hoped for and What May Happen.

EVANSTON, Ill., June 10.—(Special.)—This town, in which the jubilee over the prospect of natural gas ends today, would, with good communication with Chicago almost, have exceedingly bright prospects. It possesses the Chicagoans can reach Fowler city after a railway wait at Lima or some other station, and until the evil is overcome the great, of course, must remain comparatively in the wilderness, away from receiving to Boston. Wherever in prospects are offered site. There is no doubt as to the existing "boom" now of its basis as something more potent than the excitement of speculation. Free fuel and light mean a great deal, and there are fuel and light here to rent to nothing. The advantages of a town well natural gas have been, in a general way, so often described as to need mention. Some curious features of changed conditions in such a place have attracted little attention.

The city of Evanston is a speculation to the extent that it has issued ground and sunk deep wells, the only valid part being to give the lowest rate of the gas to consumers for domestic purposes. The owner of the old and well-located additional gas company are now constructing the natural gas through the mains, and, as the gas flows of itself at the expense of the works to the city of a town to regulate the pressure. The price required from consumers for gas is not exorbitant. It may not exceed 1 cent a month for a burner or 25 cents a month for a stove. If stoves there are no meters, and those who choose may keep the gas burning all day and all night. Absolutely a year will keep a big house spread from cellar to garret, and nearly as to stove with fuel. The ordinary stove is converted into a gas burner by simply removing a gas burner to another room, or, if to be kept in position always, by the addition of a gas burner. Stoves are made to burn coal or gas, or both, as may be desired. Gas can be used for heating a room by means of a gas stove, or by the addition of a gas burner to a coal stove. Gas can be used for lighting a room by means of a gas burner, or by the addition of a gas burner to a coal stove. Gas can be used for cooking by means of a gas stove, or by the addition of a gas burner to a coal stove

EASTMAN

WANTS

WEEK DAY PRICE, 10cts. per line.

AROUND BRANCH OFFICES.

LOST AND FOUND.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

FINANCIAL.

MACHINERY.

PROFESSIONAL.

PATENTS.

HORSE & OFFICE FURNISH.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO EXCHANGE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO RENT.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNERS WANTED.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

EDUCATIONAL.

MEDICAL.

AGENTS WANTED.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

BOOKS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INSTRUCTION.

DANCING.

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

THE CHILDHOOD AND GIRLHOOD OF THE HEIR TO THE THRONE.

Victoria and Albert and Vicky Pioneer Domestic Life—A German Household in the Royal Palace of England—Facts Recalled for the Jubilee—The Queen's Courtship Like That of Other Royals—Interesting Letter of the German Relative to Her Mother in England.

Philadelphia Times: Visitors to England during her Majesty's jubilee year who take the trouble to read the court circulars will be surprised at the constant succession of petty German Princes who sit down to dinner with the Queen. Englishmen, when they get them at all, sit below the salt figuratively at least, while above them are Roman Highnesses from petty principalities, who, as a rule, are poor as church mice and smooth as bears. Great as the surprise at the exaltation of insignificant German Principlings at the English Court is to the foreigner, it is not to be wondered at when Victoria, to a German woman is everything except the land of her birth. There is not a drop of English blood in her veins. Her education, associations, sympathies, and habits are as thoroughly German as if she had been born to the petty principality to which she belongs.

The royal house of Hanover, from the accession of George I. has been only the elder branch of the house of Saxe-Coburg. But since the death of George II. the court has not been so thoroughly a German court as under Victoria. George III., it is true, inherited all the German characteristics of his grandfather, but the English sentiments and the more English education of his son, the Duke of Kent, Queen Victoria's father, with his affections, that his domestic life—what there was of it—was thoroughly German. He with the Queen's mother, was a widow, the Princess Leiningen, with two children, when the Duke married her. The brother Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, afterward King of the Belgians, had married the Princess Charlotte, the only daughter of George IV. Among these matrimonial Leopold was preferment. But only was he one with his ties to the English throne, but through his influence his brother-uncle may indeed be nearly as widespread power. The matrimonial did not stop even here. The heir of Kent's only sister, the Princess Victoria, after she became Queen, through the influence, or possibility, and probably was all to many Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, his nephew. This it will be seen that the English Princess who is become the English Queen was not only born and bred a German, but her own private life after her marriage was that of a German household. Even after the Princess Victoria became Queen she would be rather a subject to the Duke of Kent than the sovereign. Even after she had been Queen many years she was little more than the head of the German household. Many things occurring after that of the Princess Victoria and her husband, the Prince Consort, but the first years of the Queen's reign, before the birth of the Princess Royal, were the years when the Queen was most under German influences.

THE CHILDHOOD OF VICTORIA AS AN INFANT.

It is necessary to go back to the early years of the Princess Victoria to understand fully the German influences that were brought to bear upon her. The Princess Victoria was born May 24, 1819, at Kensington Palace. Her father was the fourth son of George III. and Queen Charlotte, and was at the time of the birth of the Princess Victoria Duke of Kent. He died when the Princess was but eight months old. Her mother, Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg, was a sister of Prince Leopold, who married the Princess Charlotte, the only daughter of George IV. Among these matrimonial Leopold was preferment. But only was he one with his ties to the English throne, but through his influence his brother-uncle may indeed be nearly as widespread power. The matrimonial did not stop even here. The Duke of Kent's only sister, the Princess Victoria, after she became Queen, through the influence, or possibility, and probably was all to many Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, his nephew. This it will be seen that the English Princess who is become the English Queen was not only born and bred a German, but her own private life after her marriage was that of a German household. Even after the Princess Victoria became Queen she would be rather a subject to the Duke of Kent than the sovereign. Even after she had been Queen many years she was little more than the head of the German household. Many things occurring after that of the Princess Victoria and her husband, the Prince Consort, but the first years of the Queen's reign, before the birth of the Princess Royal, were the years when the Queen was most under German influences.

THE ROYAL BABES.

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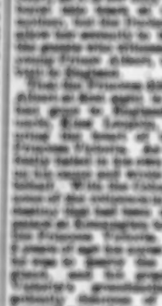
THE CHOICE OF FLOWER AS AN EMBLEM.

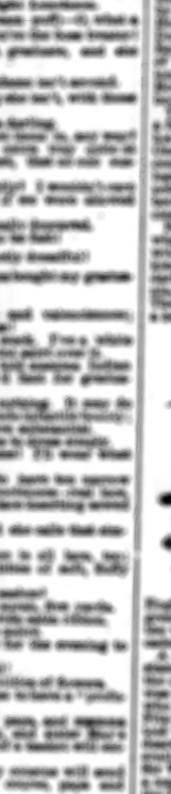


King William, which resulting for the Princess Victoria to succeed to the throne of England in case there should be no issue to the Queen, written in 1836.

I am your Majesty's most faithful subject and servant,
VICTORIA.

This document is a letter from the Princess Victoria to her uncle, King William, which resulting for the Princess Victoria to succeed to the throne of England in case there should be no issue to the Queen, written in 1836.

I am your Majesty's most faithful subject and servant,
VICTORIA.



KING WILLIAM IV.

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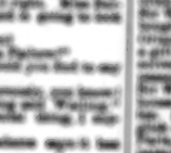
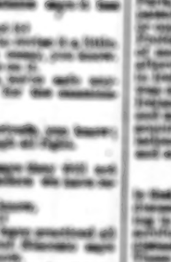
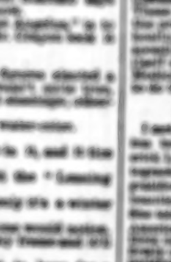
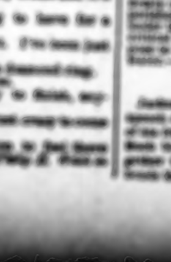
KING LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM.

The Princess Victoria's childhood was always spoken of as a happy one. Her father, the Duke of Kent, was a widower when he married Victoria of Saxe-Coburg, and the Princess was his only child by that marriage. The Duke of Kent died when the Princess was but eight months old, and the Princess was left to the sole care of her mother. The Princess Victoria was brought up in the strictest seclusion. She was not allowed to associate with children of her own age, and her companions were governesses and tutors. Her mother was very much attached to her daughter, and the two were almost inseparable companions. The Princess Victoria was taught to look upon her mother as her best friend, and to rely upon her for advice and assistance in all the affairs of life. The Princess Victoria was brought up in the strictest seclusion. She was not allowed to associate with children of her own age, and her companions were governesses and tutors. Her mother was very much attached to her daughter, and the two were almost inseparable companions. The Princess Victoria was taught to look upon her mother as her best friend, and to rely upon her for advice and assistance in all the affairs of life.









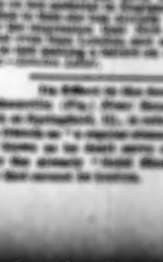
LANSDOWNE'S RURAL SEAT

AN OLD MANSION OF ROYAL MAGNIFICENCE IN WILTSHIRE, ENGLAND.

Nothing Connected with the Vanished Glory of the Grand Lansdownes Remains—Ancient Associations of the Place—Splendid Libraries and Art Collections—Well-Stocked Game Preserves—The Chief Material Resource of Ireland—The Premier of the House.

LANSDOWNE HOUSE, SEAT OF THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.

THE SCENE OF A GREAT DISASTER.



MODERN MAGIC MARVELS.

THE WIZARDS CIRCLE, OR THE DEVOTEES OF EVERY MAGICIAN.

How The Magic Has Culminated Now in Performances Surprising Results—An Inexplicable Box and the Manner in Which It Is Made—The Latest Feats Astounding Water and Wine Change Places—Lessons in Conjuring.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The magician's inexplicable box is constructed upon a principle that causes less worry under that one more pretentious than the box trick itself. For this reason it will be well to explain it. The inexplicable box is made of walnut, mahogany, or rosewood, and is an all-appearance or innocent and wooden-looking contrivance. Its length may be from twelve to twenty inches and its depth from nine to fifteen inches. Whatever its dimensions, its width and depth, exclusive of the lid, must be either. The magician, holding the box by its front edge shows the audience that it is entirely empty. Then closing it on a small table turns it over on its ends and opens the lid to show that it is still empty. Stop removing it to the upright position he begins tossing from it hats, bonbons, and other things—most now and then turning the box on its side to show it is empty—and still producing a supply of articles from its interior. And the audience

THE MAGIC BOTTLE.

finally, as that the bottom of the box is entirely empty. The audience knows that it is empty, for it has seen it with the lid closed, and it has seen it with the lid open. A piece of wood is then placed in the box, a piece of wood which is of a right angle. When the box is closed right side upward this piece can not be placed in the box, for the simple reason that the box is not deep enough. But when the box is turned over on its ends the piece of wood can be placed in the box, for the box is now deep enough. When

LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE GREAT WORLD OF LETTERS.

A Delightful Volume of Literary Studies by Robert Louis Stevenson—John Dexter—The First Volume of Prof. Hunter's English Writers—Five New Books—Sketches and Social Studies—Literary Gossip—Books Received, Etc.

Readers of "Treasure Island," "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," and "Kidnapped" have by no means been relieved by the charming adventures of those stories into overlooking the fact, apparent from style of which Robert Louis Stevenson is master. It is a style, however, which does not immediately attract attention. It must become to be valued and enjoyed. It is the style which, by its perfect adaptation to the subject and steady concealment of the writer's thoughts, The reader is never the least impressed that the author attempts to give without narrative or dialogue, by using lights and shades of words, by a few, telling touches of the right kind, the emotions through which he must have passed and moved.

It was not until "The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" had been read to the end and let settle that one realized that a new and remarkable narrative had been added to literature. The book is simply overwhelming. It is a short tale. "I could do it every sitting," said Mr. Stevenson, "in about three sittings, taking little thought as I went along; but now it is finished I cannot make it all over again." This is the language of one of the masters of the wonderful tale, and we appreciate the feeling of thousands who have felt and still feel its painful subject matter, its intense power of suggestion, and its deeply heart-moving moral lesson, a moral daring more that it is by no means carelessly written. It is a tale that, as many of Mr. Stevenson's short stories are, is found narrative power. In the line of narrative there has been nothing to surpass those two short stories, "Markheim" and "Treasure Island," and the latter, of course, is a book for boys. The first volume of the collection of stories, which includes "The Merry Men," "Thrawn Janet," and "Olalla," is the best story of Mr. Stevenson's short stories. The description of the Highlanders, sustaining themselves upon oatmeal and whisky, and their life in the cave of Scurraig, the wreck, the fight with the smugglers, the appeal to the Lord, and the escape of Alan Breck, are all told with a vigor and directness that are delightful. "Thrawn Janet" is a weird story of witchcraft, and "Olalla" is a tale of a Spanish family, with a touch of the supernatural. The volume contains also "The Merry Men," "The Pavilion on the Links," "The Misadventures of John Nicholson," and "The Body Snatcher." The last is a story of Edinburgh life and resurrectionists, and is a powerful piece of work. The whole volume is one that has been much talked about, and it is one that will be read with interest by all who enjoy a good story well told.

Mr. Stevenson has fairly surpassed himself in "The Story of a Free City." He has written a book instinct with another genius and human motives with daring and vividness. It is a story of the days when Geneva was a free city, beginning early in the sixteenth century and ending with the expulsion of the Duke of Savoy. The hero, Richard Brandon, is a young Englishman who has been driven from his home by the persecution of Queen Mary. He is a student of Calvin, and is in Geneva when the Duke of Savoy, with a large force, attempts to capture the city by surprise. The story of the defense of the city, the heroism of the citizens, the treachery of the Duke, and the final defeat of the invaders, is told with a spirit and power that make it one of the most stirring stories of the day. The love story of Richard Brandon and Isabel Berthelier is charmingly told, and the whole book is a delightful one. It is a book that will be read with pleasure by all who enjoy a good story well told.

For a time, owing to the evident partiality of Prof. Carroll of the author from Indiana, there was a suspicion that the author was a woman, but the suspicion soon vanished. The book is a strong one. The author has a vigorous style, and a keen appreciation of character. The story is that of the struggle of the people of the Hoosier State against the Treaty of Paris, by which the United States ceded to England the territory north of the Ohio River. The author has made a study of the history of the period, and has woven into his story the results of his investigations in a most interesting manner. The book is a strong one, and will be read with interest by all who enjoy a good story well told.

But by what name shall the Treaty of Paris be known? In the United States it is known as the Jay treaty, after the name of the American statesman who negotiated it. In England it is known as the Treaty of Paris, after the name of the city in which it was signed. Through the influence of Rufus King, Minister to England, the treaty was ratified by the United States Senate, and under the name of the Jay treaty it has been known ever since. Mr. Trumbull has made a study of the history of the period, and has written a book which is full of interest. He has made a study of the men who were prominent in the early days of the Republic, and has given us a number of sketches of them which are very interesting. The book is a valuable addition to the literature of the period, and will be read with interest by all who enjoy a good story well told.

Mr. Hunter

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BUSINESS.

BOSTON.

Clearings of the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	June 10.	June 3.
New York	$	$
Boston		
Chicago		
Philadelphia		
St. Louis		
San Francisco		
Baltimore		
Pittsburg		

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 50c discount; St. Louis, 50c discount.

The money market was very quiet yesterday, with everything moving along in the usual channels. The banks do not look for anything unusual. They are quite satisfied with the profits of current business. Business men of all kinds continue conservative, and while they are not doing anything to increase their stocks, they are not curtailing. Collections are reported fairly good, and nothing can be foreseen that is likely to make the situation less satisfactory to business interests. Clearings were as follows for the week ending June 10, with business-men generally feeling their usual pace of 7 per cent, while money remains unworthy of the name. Some banks have been paying 6 per cent for deposits, but the rate is now generally 5 per cent, and borrowers are absolutely getting their money at 4 per cent. Ordinary money remains at 5 per cent, and the best borrowers are paying 6 per cent. Commercial paper is in fair demand at 6@8 per cent, according to the character of the paper. Foreign exchange is dull, with rates unchanged. Posted rates are 4.86 and 4.87½. Actual rates are 4.85½@4.85¾ for sixty-day bills and 4.86½@4.86¾ for demand. Francs are 5.18¾@5.17½ for long and 5.16¼@5.15¾ for short. Reichsmarks are 94½@94¾ for long and 95@95¼ for short. Guilders are 39¾@39⅞ for long and 40@40⅛ for short.

The Bank of England has not yet made its weekly statement, but the Bank of France reports a decrease of 1,000,000 francs in gold and 1,000,000 francs in silver. The Bank of Germany reports a decrease of 3,000,000 reichsmarks in gold and 1,000,000 reichsmarks in bills discounted. The Bank of Austria-Hungary reports a decrease of 1,000,000 florins in gold and 1,000,000 florins in bills discounted.

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BABCOCK & WILCOX

Steam Boilers

AN ILLINOIS VENDETTA.

ADDITIONS ADDED TO THE ORDER OF CRIMES IN HARDIN COUNTY.

A Farm Where Life Is Cheap and Midnight Assassination Not Infrequent—The Killing of Members of the Bell Family—Daniel Bramlett's Murder and Numerous Arrests Growing Out of That Crime—Light on a Dark Mystery.

The examination Monday night, June 3, of Logan Bell, near Elizabethtown, Hardin County, Illinois, adds another crime to a series that has extended over many years and caused much bitter feeling in that section. A romantic tinge to given the particular crime in hand there are evidences that a woman was an active participant in the shooting. Bell was returning to his home from a visit to Cave in Rock when killed. The scene of the little village is taken from a point over by which was in very days the gathering place of river pirates, horse thieves, murderers, and all manner of outlaws. Near the town from Cave Rock, Bell, and a soldier in the Union army. This gentleman and his two brothers, Capt. Jonathan Bell and Lieut. Logan Bell, of the remaining son of the War owned a plantation in Hardin County, Ky., and were men of influence and means. They opposed the Union cause and entered the army. Another and prominent citizen of Hardin County was Daniel Bramlett, a leading politician of Democratic proclivities, and one of the wealthiest men in the county. He was a strong supporter of Jefferson Davis, and when the War broke out was elected to the Kentucky Legislature, where he became prominent as a leader of the Democratic party in opposition to the Union cause. Bramlett was a man of considerable influence, and when the Legislature met in Frankfort, in 1861, found quite a following. He was a member of the Democratic party, and was elected to the Legislature in 1861, and was one of the leaders of the party in opposition to the Union cause. He was a man of considerable influence, and when the Legislature met in Frankfort, in 1861, found quite a following. He was a member of the Democratic party, and was elected to the Legislature in 1861, and was one of the leaders of the party in opposition to the Union cause.

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Our neighbors have had their sales. Now we will show the people of Chicago what HONEST BARGAINS really are. We have just purchased from THE most celebrated Eastern Manufacturer and Importer his entire stock of High Novelties, embracing the finest goods made, at 50 cts. on the dollar. In connection with this immense lot we will reduce every Parasol in our stock bought earlier in the season to one-half their original cost. Not having nearly sufficient room on the First Floor, this sale will occur on the Second. The entire quantity to be divided into 9 Lots, as follows:

Lot I.—75c. Former prices from $1.50 to $2.00.
This lot embraces Plain Goods, also Novelty Stripes, Brocades, Poupons, &c., &c.

Lot II.—$1.50. Former prices from $2.75 to $4.00.
All colors in Plain Silk and Satin, with fancy-tip ribs, also Novelty Effects in Silks, with fancy handles.

Lot III.—$2.00. Former prices from $4.50 to $5.00.
Lot 3 embraces over 50 different styles in High Novelties, with beautiful handles; also the most elegant and fashionable, the new St. George, Princess of Wales, &c., &c.

Lot IV.—$2.50. Former prices from $5.00 to $6.50.
This lot embraces 75 styles in High Novelties, with carved frame and elegant silk, also the 24-inch Colored Sun Umbrella.

Lot V.—$3.00. Former prices from $6.50 to $7.75.
Black, White, Cream, and all colors in Lace-Covered Novelties in Gloria and other Fancy Effects, fancy-carved styles to choose from.

Lot VI.—$4.00. Former prices from $7.25 to $9.25.
Magnificent Novelties, 27 different styles. Plain and Fancy Silk and Satin, with fine covering and finest imported handles.

Lot VII.—$5.00. Former prices from $9.37½ to $12.50.
In this lot you will have 37 superb styles to choose from, with the finest handles.

Lot VIII.—$6.00. Former prices from $13.75 to $18.25.
19 styles in this lot. The best line shown in the city.

Lot IX.—$10.00. Former prices from $19.50 to $27.50.
19 Beautiful styles, the finest and best imported extreme novelties, not shown elsewhere.

UMBRELLAS.

Gold Cloth Silk Umbrellas, warranted not to crack, break, or change color in one year. We will return the money for every one bought here of us which does not wear one year. Gent Paragon frame, short and partridge wood sticks, with gold and silver inserted in stripes; covers of the most desirable, fancy colors and patterns. These goods cost to manufacture $3.25, and are usually sold at $4.50 and $5.00. During this sale we will take some money on this Umbrella, and will sell

26-in. at $2.40 and 28-in. at $2.60.

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PREPARATION FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

Candidates for the Institute are often objected as "conditioned" in spite of hard work, simply from not having worked in the right way. Reference is made to the Faculty of the Institute concerning the preparation which has long been a specialty at Chauncy Hall School, Boston (Boylston-st., very near the Institute.)

PREPARATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO

Dartmouth College

Will be held in Chicago Wednesday and Thursday, June 26 and 27, at Room 9, County Court House. For further particulars address the President at the Local Examination.

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Ladies' Shoes

The Finest Hand Turned, Button, in New York (medium common-sense), or Opera Toe,

Ladies' Lily Kid

FOR

$5.00.

This is strictly a full dress boot for parties and weddings, dresses a lady's foot the same as a glove does her hand, and we will warrant them not to turn a BLUISH or PURPLE color.

James H. Walker & Co.
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

GENTS' FURNISHING.

In this department will be offered the following rare bargains:

2345 doz. Men's Unlaundered Shirts, reinforced back and front, linen bosoms and wristbands, 4-ply neck band,

At 50 cents Each.

The best Shirt ever offered at that price.

800 doz. Men's Genuine French Balbriggan Underwear,

75 cents Each.

Value 50c to $1.00.

2222 doz. Men's Jeanette Scarfs, in Silk and Satin, Teck Shapes, all lined with satin,

25 cents Each.

These are extra good value.

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Our entire fourth floor is devoted to this department, and it contains nothing but the best and newest patterns.

Ingrains, Velvets,
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We exhibit 250 patterns of the handsomest Smyrna Rugs ever offered in this city.

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THE WIFE AND HER PURSE

HAPPY IS HER WHOSE HUSBAND CONSIDERS HER A FISCAL FIXTURE.

Women in Fresh Salmon—Are Yale's Gentlemen in Church—Are England Couples Asleep—Savage Marriages—The Gift of Gems — Decidedly Incongruous — Are Women's Incomes Over or Are the Boys Won't Have It—Enough to Make Any One Mad.

Harper's Bazar: How soon one unthinkingly love itself is to be a sensitive, high-spirited woman to ask for money even from her own husband, although such a custom as putting the yearly household purse on the hall table with the last dollar left to open the vision of that careful eye, and make true respect that possibly there are other needs besides supplying his and his children's material wants for which a good wife may expect an independent purse, and that no—you will not dream to hide the unpleasantness—does not feel it his duty to bring home his wages and teach, like an angel that is to have a golden reign? Lady Baker, now which, nevertheless, she may dig for the entire premises, or book, or philanthropic fact."

No blunder is rarer amongst respectable people that even when a woman has a fortune of her own at marriage she meekly hands him not only the change, but the interest of the income, to her husband, puts entirely aside her responsibility as a free agent intrusted with a certain responsibility, and under his influence, conjoint with, who cannot give over even a private percentage without his consent. Some one has said that a woman from five pots, even out of the pocket of her own husband, gives the spirit of her own money, and that the very sense of independence which comes from the possession of even a small income, that form of self-respect which makes a man hesitate to accept even an income from relations or wife, is to the contrary lost, as our hospital and asylum and charitable officials certainly and experience of engineers of life that are not consciously selfish, and by which men's actions and to work thoroughly different than by the most plastic impulses or reasoned divergent motives.

Some and opposite facts make or mar fortunes, therefore it is here that good wives should not to bring about modified wise reforms and changes—fairness and changes which, they and thoughtful consideration, will produce results as no human may differ from those on that may grow out of the necessity of a mutual choice, and which, in the long run, will be found to be the best for both.

Many instances happen to instruct a husband who thinks her as a fixed person as and as a natural evil, should not to encourage the growth of her needs, but to discovering to the existence of such conduct to increase her true respect and intelligent interest in such others's lives and views, and necessary to be entering into more and dangerous than what he thinks of her, and to be careful to the best of her ability to meet the demands of mutual responsibility and common justice.

The only intransigent element will occur which will be the return of her husband's ... consider: The value of either kind of character does not depend on the only relative ... of wealth, for no ... married people, both would be ... and ... that should not ... to ... and ... and happy ... and ... and ... and